147 /184 cont./ In walking they are likewise placed outward. I never
[981] observed the frequently reported manner of walking, namely, that on the narrow paths one foot is placed in front of the other, although I conducted studies on this for days, walking behind different Indians on narrow Indian paths. Only if a tuft of grass interfered with the toes were these turned inward. Ehrenreich states that the second toe is the longest (p. 101) and that the fifth conspicuously recedes (p. 104). About the latter I did not observe anything, but in various cases I found that the great toe was considerably shorter than the second toe, as Steinen also observed on the Xingu. The great toe may shoot off far to one side. Apparently great individual differences must occur in foot
[826] formation, for the Indians recognize with certainty in the shape of the footprint in the sand (which probably also depends on the different way of stepping) the owner of the foot.

146 The bodies of the Indians generally give a well-nourished impression. It has already been noted above (p. 50) that a drum-like distended stomach is the rule among children, though the rest of the body does not by any means give an impression of weakness. Very well nourished persons (Pl. 44, Ill. 1) are regarded as the ideal of the Indians. Poorly nourished, positively emaciated persons are rare (Pl. 37, Ill. 1, the tallest). Thin women predominate by far, and such emaciation usually occurs in old age. In Villages 5 and 27 I saw a few very old people who were emaciated almost to skeletons (see also Ehrenreich, page 104).

147 Good nourishment gives the Indians good strength, which is hardened by rowing, work in the plantings, and practice in wrestling matches, so that even young people with slightly developed arm musculature have great endurance in rowing and often do surprisingly well in wrestling.

834 The sexual parts are visible only among the men. The foreskin of the penis in front of the glans is wound roll-like with a cotton thread; in this way the penis lies ball-shaped inside the skin, shortened, so that the entire male sexual organ, together with the testicles visible through the scrotum, gives the appearance of three balls (Pl. 36; 38, Ill. 2; 43, Ills. 1 and 3; 49, Ill. 1).

/185 cont./

142 the other hand, only four times (Pl. 11, Ill. 4; 38, Ill. 1; 44, Ill. 2). The color of the hair is black, with a reddish shimmer [307] in an oblique light. Beard hair is sparse and is plucked out. Underarm hair is present, though not thick; it is sometimes pulled out, sometimes left. Pubic hair is heavily developed among the male sex; it does not extend much beyond the pubic bone and is not removed. I was unable to observe among the Indians any fine skin hair on the rest of the body; their skin is completely smooth. They, on the contrary, were astonished to see hair on my arms, hands, and fingers, the white sheen of which on my sunburned [302] skin did indeed look peculiar. Eyebrows and lashes are plucked out.

164 Pathological formations on bodies were only rarely observed; I saw only one umbilical rupture in the case of a boy of about 12. Chief Ilk apparently suffered from an inguinal hernia 142 (Pl. 36, Ills. 1 and 2, right). Signs of past pregnancies were less noticeable on the body than on the breast.

The general picture of the Karajá is thus the following: Small to medium height, brown in color, with straight, sometimes curly hair; broad-shouldered, wide-chested, narrow-hipped figures with long lower arms and short hands and feet. Well- [46] nourished, extremely muscular human beings. The women lag behind the men in every respect.

/186/ 2. Dwelling Sites, Arrangement, Number.

101 131 One large Indian nation, that of the Karajá, inhabits the banks of the Araguaya from 15 1/4-7° southern latitude. It is divided into the three tribes of the Šambioá, Savajé, and Karajá. The Šambioá inhabit the stretch of rapids between 7° and 8°. southern latitude, the Šavajé the middle section of the river island of Bananal, between 11° and 12° southern latitude, while the settlements of the Karajá proper extend along the rapids-free course of the river from 10° 12' to 15° 15' southern latitude.